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C. T. HOLLAND, M. D., Physician and Surgeon KEYTESVILLE, MO.

J. T. ALDRIDGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

KEYTESVILLE, MO. Can be found at residence of Thos. J. Han

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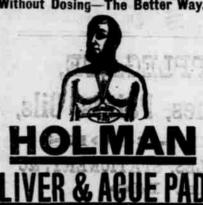
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For further information as to diseases reached by the Pad and its Auxiliaries, consult our pam-HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.,

England, on the night of the 18th, during a goes. MARTIN & APPLEGATE,

NEWS SUMMARY. PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The statue of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, erect-Cumberland. Gen. Slocum delivered a culo- fession. gy upon Gen. Thomas and Hon. Stanley Matthews delivered the oration. The pres-Nation, and President Hayes accepted the guilt on the scaffold. offering on behalf of the people of the United States. Public and private buildings were handsomely decorated, and an impos-

A call has been issued, signed by T. H. perado. Murch, Chairman Congressional Committee National Greenback-Labor Party, and F. P. Dewees, Chairman National Committee National Party, for a meeting at Washington, D. C., on the 8th of January, 1880, of representatives from the various National, Labor and Greenback organizations throughout the country, for the purpose of selecting a time, place, etc., for holding a National Convention for the nomination of candidates for

President and Vice-President. There is great polititical excitement in Maine, growing out of the threatened throwing out of several towns by the Democratic Governor and Council, who are by law constituted a Board of State Canvassers, on the ground of fraud and irregularity at the late election. As the choice of Governor, in default of either candidate receiving a majoriw of all the votes cast, will devolve upon the new House of Representatives, the result of the proposed action will be likely to place the Republicans in the minority in that body and to give the Democrats and Greenbackers the power to elect the Gov-ernor. The Republicans have taken the matter before the Supreme Judicial Court and ask for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of State or Council to exhibit the elec-

tion returns in time to have corrections made under the statutes. An Augusta (Me.) dispatch of the 22d says that the Governor and Council have given notice that they will be in session from the 1st to the 13th of December, for the purpose of examining official returns, and candidates claiming irregularities or other causes presumed to vitiate their election will have an opportunity to be heard personally, or by duly authorized counsel.

The President has signed the commission of Col. John Hay as Assistant Secretary of

Senator David Davis was recently reported to be lying seriously ill at Lenox, Mass, overcome with grief for his wife's dea h.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. Walker Brothers & Co., wholesale drygoods, Memphis, suspended on the 18th, Liabilities about \$200,000; assets not stated-Jay Gould has been elected President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad and S. H. Clark Vice-President and General Manager. Mr. Clark is the General Manager of the Union and Kansas Pacific Railroads.

on the 20th, that the Atchison, Topeka and an arrangement with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, in pursuance of which a line is to be built from Santa Fe o San Francisco under the old charter of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. This charter is still valid, and the land grant carried with it covers about o the amount of \$25,000,000, secured by these lands and the road, and guaranteed by the St. Louis and San Francisco, and Atchison, Copeka and Santa Fe .Railroads, These nds, it is said, have been placed already. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Comoany has its grading finished to the Rio Frande now, and it was expected the rails would all be laid by the first of December. The new road commences at the Rio Grande and is to be pushed directly to the Pacific

Sixty-five English, Irish and Scotch farm ers with their families sailed from Liverpoo on the 21st, for New Orleans. They are most-

The New York and Chicago stock markets were greatly excited on the 20th and 21st by the rapid decline in stocks of almost every description. The bears had it all their own way for a time, and operators were almost frantic in their efforts to "unload" at any price. It was the most exciting time in Wall Street since the panic of '73, but, unlike that event, fortunately resulted in but few fail-

Charles G. Bosse, for several years book ceper of the Fire and Marine Insurance ompany's Bank of Milwankee, is under arrest charged with appropriating to his own use a large amount of the bank's funds, vafourly stated at from \$100,000 to \$250,000. oney, but it is presumed he lost the larger part of it in speculating. Alexander Mitchell s the President and largest stockholder in the institution. It is rumored that Bos had outside confederates, who assisted him

in his schemes to plunder the bank. Jim Keene is credited with having made rom \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 by the crisis in Wall Street, although, as alleged, he whole thing was engineered by Gould. of "squeezing " Keene, who is one of the nost courageous bulls on the street. As in most flurries of this kind, all the big specuators profited by both the ups and downs, while the small operators and outsiders gen

erally were pretty badly fleeced. beer brewers of Cincinnati ntered into an arrangement to consoli date all their establishments into a joint stock company, with a capital of about \$8,-.000,000

Congratulatory telegrams between Presient Hayes and President Grevy were exchanged over the new French cable upon the opening of communication, Nov. 22.

The case of the Post-office Departm against the lottery establishments is to be settled by the Supreme Court on an agreed

# CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The tug Seymour, having in tow four other tugs, three dredges and eight scows, en route from Cape Vincent, Lake Ontario, for Buffalo, was struck by a gale on the 17th and three of the tugs and all of the scows and fredges were lost. Of the 37 persons or board the wrecked fleet, 31 were lost, three of whom were women.

A series of explosions occurred in a tun-

I on the narrow-gauge railroad between San Jose and Santa Cruz, Cal., on the morning of the 18th, by which 24 Chinamen were killed outright and some 17 other were ho ribly burned, most of them fatally, was thought. Only two or three white men were at work in the tunnel, and they escaped with comparatively slight injuries. The explosions were ber of lives have been sacrificed. aused, it is believed, by the ignition of the gas from petroleum, which percolates through the roof of the tunnel in several places, and which had heretofore caused everal explosions of a less fatal character. Two persons were killed and some 30 or 40 | chicks and 20 diminutive quails.

Two boys, aged respectively, 10 and 12

Mass., were smothered in their room, on the morning of the 18th, by a fire which occurred but was speedily extinguished.

Two criminals were hanged in South Cared in Fourteenth Street Circle, Washington, olina on the 21st-Edward Holmes at Union D. C., was publicly unveiled on the 19th for the crime of rape, and George Garry at with impressive ceremonies, under the direction of the Society of the Army of the named Brown. The latter made a full con-

George and Andrew Brown, brothers, were hanged at Denton, Texas, on the 20th, for entation of the statue was made as an offer- the murder of Dock McLain, in Montague ing from the Army of the Cumberland to the County, in May, 1876. Both denied their Two men were hanged at Leadville, Colo.

They were Patrick Stuart and Ed. Froding military procession marched through the sham, the former described as a footpad and the latter as a notorious lot-jumper and des-The schooner W. B. Phelps of Oswego was the recent gale, and five of her crew were

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The seventh annual session of the Amerithe State Capitol, Nashville, Tenn., begin-ning on the 18th. About 200 delegates were present. The President of the Association, and Dr. J. L. Cabell, delivered the annual address, which was an exhaustive review of the sanitary condition of the country.

The boat race between Hanlan and Courtey, which was to have been rowed upon of \$97,798. the Potomac near Washington, is again off. Courtney refusing to row with Blakle as

Bryce Kellan, and at Connaught of James Daly, upon charges of having used language of eagles, half-eagles and quarter-eagles taken for examination to Sligo, where until the demand is satisfied. the alleged offenses were committed. It was reported that warrants had been issued for exclusively of standard silver dollars, public meeting was held at Dublin, on the nell, and several other Members of Parliament made speeches strongly denuncithe Government. The Home-Rule Executive Committee, at a meeting in London, O'Connor Power presiding, passed a resolution protesting against the arrests, while defending the right of the Irish tenantry. The meeting also resolved

to call upon Irishmen in Great Britain to establish local defense committees to collect funds to secure a fair trial for the prisoners. About 20 negroes arrived at New York on the 18th from Liberia, whither they had gone year ago under the auspices of the South Carolina Colonization Society. They bring the most gloody accounts of the enterprise. showing that it was grossly mismanaged; that scores of the emigrants have died of climatic ailments, and that the few who remain alive are barelyable to obtain sufficient

It is reported that papers were found in compromising the Russian Foreign Office. A dispatch from Los Pinos, 18th, says that the Indians will now tell all they know regarding the massacre at White River, fear of arrest having hereto-The day on which Douglas gave his testimo ny he had an escort with him who were prepared to defend him in case of arrest, and while he was on the witness stand the Indians were noticed standing at the windows and near the building until he left the room. No one save Ouray knew of the danger. He sat in his place unmoved. His countenance did not betray the fear which he had for the safety of the Commission, but the preparawas danger.

A disastrous gale prevailed upon the Northern lakes on the night of the 19th eausing great damage to shipping. A severe snow-storm prevailed along th

Atlantic seaboard on the 20th. The American Health Association, at its recent session at Nashville, elected the folowing officers for the ensuing year: Presi-President, Samuel Choppin, New Orleans; Second Vice-President, R. C. Kedzie, Lansing, Mich.: Treasurer, J. B. Lindsley, Nashville. Executive Committee-Messrs. C. B. White of Louisiana, J. L. Cabell of Virginia, E. M. Hunt of New Jersey, T. B. of Massachusetts, A. L. Gibson of the U. S.

tice that hereafter all inquiries for the condition of pension claims on account of servformed military service, with his State ompany and regiment, as well as the numabove information will not be answered ex-

Utes, they promising to supply all the arms since Gen. Adams was White River, and, if proven, it may explain the original cause of the outbreak. It is Ouray's belief that representmunication with Jack for a long time. The Commission intend to sift this matter to the

oottom, and Jack is expected to be a most Scarlet fever prevails to such an alarming extent at Springfield, Ill., that it has been and the public schools ordered closed for the

emainder of the year. Prominent Army officers in Washington are by no means sanguine of the attainment of success by the Ute Commission in its efforts to procure the designation or surrender by the White River Utes of the murderers of Agent Meeker and the instigators of the assault upon Thornburgh's command. On the contrary, the belief is expressed that the Indians have been and are still simply trying to gain time, in the hope that military operations against them will be prevented by the winter weather, and that the guilty members of the tribe may scatter before the spring opens, so as to clude arrest or pun-

The business portion of Farmington Mine was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the insurance about \$50,000. It is reported that a bloody conflict

taken place in Burmah between natives and European residents, and that a large num

MR. DANIEL WEISS of Heidelberg, Penn., had a hen disappear some time Roger Dixon in 1718, and in front of it ago, and when she returned five weeks er she had under her care six young njured, one-half of them seriously, by the whole flock seem to appreciate her falling of a gallery in a public ball at Batley, protection and follow

PAUL BOYTON has been swimming made of four pounds rosin, one pint linyears, sons of Mrs. H. P. Beard of Andover, down the Connecticut River.

The United States Mint.

WASHINGTON, November 18. The report of Horatio C. Burchard, Director of the Mint, was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury yesterand shows the operations of the United States mints and assay offices during the fiscal year ended June 30,

During the year the total deposits of gold and silver, including silver pur-chases, amounted to \$71,179,654, of which \$42,254,156 were gold, and \$28,-925,497 silver. Of the above amounts \$38,549,705 of gold and \$26,934,728 of silver were of domestic production, \$198,083 of gold and \$10,607.79 of silver were United States coin, \$1,069,796 of gold and \$1,072.919 of silver were of foreign bullion, \$1,498,819.71 of gold The schooner W. B. Phelps of Oswego was wrecked near Glen Harbor, Mich., during coin, and \$698,632 of silver were of foreign coin, and \$937.751 of gold and \$208,609 of silver were of plate and other manufactured articles.

The amounts of gold and silver separated in the refineries of coinage mints and assay office at New York can Public Health Association was held at the State Capitol, Nashville, Tenn., beginthe State Capitol, Nashville, Tenn., begin526.97 of silver. The coinage during year amounted to \$68,312,592, and consisted of 2,759,421 pieces of gold, of the value of \$40,986,912, and 27,228,850 pieces of silver, of the value of \$37,227,882, and of minor coins 9,620,200 pieces, of the nominal value

The actual use of gold as part of the circulation consequent upon the convertibility of United States notes into Great excitement was occasioned throughout Ireland by the arrest, on the 19th, at demand for the smaller denominations Dublin, of Michael Davitt and James of gold coin, and during the last fiscal in public speeches calculated to incite a than in any preceding year during the reach of the peace. Davitt is editor of the period of sixteen years. The coinage of Connaught Telegraph. The accu-ed were eagles and half-eagles will be continued

the arrest of a number of other persons. A of which 27,227,500 were coined during the year, and the total coinage to No same day, to denounce the arrests, at which vember 1, 1879, has been \$45,206,200. Edmund Dwyer Gay, Charles Stewart Par- The total amount of subsidiary coin issued since the passage of the Resumption act was \$42,974,931. The full amount coined was \$43,994,931, but \$1,020,000 in dimes was recoined into pieces of larger denomination at the mint at San Francisco.

Bars manufactured, fine and importounted to \$22,022,614, of which \$12,976,812 were gold and \$9,045,802 silver. Total amount of gold bars, \$12,976.812; total amount of silver bars, \$9,045,802.

The Director thus closes his report: "The true policy of this country is such conservative action as will tend to bring the values of gold and silver to their former relations, upholding one and preventing the appreciation of the other, until it can be determined whether commercial nations are willing that both metals should be yoked for equal monetary service. But in case the use of silver as money must be abanthat the vast resources of agriculture and mineral wealth, ent development of mining for inland commerce, the comparative lightness of taxation and relief from heavy foreign indebtedness, and, above all, the productive genius, industry, inventive skill and capacity of the p of the United States, will enable then to retain, or, as now, draw from abroad gold needed for monetary use, and that commercial disaster and depression, threatened or féared, as the result of restricting the commercial world to one metal, are more likely to fall upon nations that initiated and are responsible

#### for the movement." What Stanley is Doing in Africa.

All alike will be interested in the folowing extract from a letter which has just been received from Mr. Stanley, the famous African explorer, by an intimate friend. The letter is dated from Banana Point, at the mouth of the Congo River, September 13, and says: "All this year I have been very busy

and have worked hard. I have equipped one expedition on the east coast; reconstructed another-namely, the In ternational-of whose misfortunes we have heard so often, and have explored personally several new districts on the east coast. Having finished my work N. The next meeting will be held in New satisfactorily to myself, my friends and the Mediterranean two years and four months ago, on that glorious day on rash descent of the Livingstone. contain the name of the soldier who per-formed military service, with his State ously and deliberately, with a grand ber of claim or pension certificate as the case — and keep open, if possible—all such may be. Inquiries which do not contain the districts and countries as I may explore for the commercial world. The mission cept in special cases where failure to furnish is supported by a philanthropic society which numbers noble-minded men of Ouray has informed the Commission that several nations. It is not a religious has the best proof of overtures being society, but my instructions are entirely made by the Mormons to the White River of that spirit. No violence must be Utes, they promising to supply all the arms and ammunition required, provided the mission must withdraw to seek Utes continued their fight. This ocat means, and therefore we are to purchase the very atmosphere if any temands be made upon us, rather than violently oppose them. In fact, we must freely buy of all and every, rather than mandment—'Obey orders if it breaks owners'-is easier to keep than to stand upon one's rights. This is a principle which I have always attempted to follow, but frequently the demands were so extortionate that they exceeded the value of my property. However, this time chief must have a large mouth indeed, that can not be filled with good things. A year's trial will demonstrate whether progress can be made and tolerance be granted under this new system. In some regions experience tells us the plan may work wonders. God grant it success everywhere! I have 15 Europeans and about 200 natives with me. It is too early yet to say much of them; but nost of the natives seem not worth their

MR. O. B. GALUSHA of Morris, Ill. who raised this year about 12,000 quarts rations. However, patience! We shall see what time will make of us all and how it will mold us all anew for the good work." Who is there in Great, Britain that will not wish well to this new enterprise, which thus peacefully seeks to reap for commerce and civilization the ceedingly productive, holding out longfruit of the splendid discoveries effected er in bearing, producing large berries in Central Africa by this illustrious travito the last. Berry of moderate firmness eler?-London Telegraph. "CATALPA," one of the oldest of the historic mansions in Virginia, and the residence of Dr. J. J. Mosby, a Culpeper physician, was burned to the ground

Men," called out by Patrick Henry. TROUBLESOME leaks around chin neys and over bay windows can, it is said, be permanently stopped by applying hot, with a brush, a comp seed oil and one ounce red lead.

Indian Affairs - Commissioner's Report.

Vegetables, bu Hay cut, tons...

Hay cut, tons. 178,500
The only sure way to make the Indians advance in civilization under the best condition to promote their welfare is to give each head of a family 160 acres of land, and to each unmarried adult eighty acres, and to issue patents for the same.

THE UTE OUTBREAK.
The history of the Ute outbreak is given in detail without disclosing any new facts. In agreence to the removal of the Utes to some other location, the Commissioner suggests that a commission be appointed to visit the agreence to the removal of the Utes to some other location, the Commissioner suggests that a commission be appointed to visit the tribe and obtain its consent to remove from the State upon payment of the full value of lands now occupied. The advantages to be obtained by removing them to the Indian Territory are: 1. An abundant supply of arable land and cultivation. 2. Immunity from white encronchment; and, 3. Better security for keeping Indians peaceful, as the country is not adapted to Indian-fighting, and everywhere offers open fields for use of artillery and all the appliances of civilized warfare, so that whatever be the disposition of the Indians, if resort to force should be mecessary it could be made effective in the interests of peace.

it could be made effective in the interests of peace.

The Commissioner considers the enactment of the bill extending the criminal laws of respective States or Territories over Indian reservations of vital importance. The Indian policemen have shown the utmost fidelity to the Government, and have when necessary arrested even friends and relatives with absolute impartiality. Several instances are cited in proof of their fidelity. There is but one drawback which should be removed by Congress, and that is inadequacy of pay, which by law is fixed at \$5 per month. The Commissioner recommends that it be increased to \$15 per month.

recommends that it be increased to \$15 per month.

NOVEL RECOMMENDATION.

The following novel recommendation is made: "A penal settlement for the confinement and reformation of the more turbulent and troublesome individuals among the various Indian tribes is a pressing want. For murderers and the worst class of refractory Indians, one settlement should be in Florida, which is far enough from the Indian reservations to make any attempt at escape hopeless. Another settlement should be at some point in the Northwest where considerable land can be found upon which imprisoned Indians may be taught to work for their own support. The settlements should be guarded by sufficient force to exercise perfect discipline, and trades, as well as agriculture, should be taught, and when the time arrived for them to be returned home the captives would have reached an advanced stage of civilization."

THE SALE OF FIRE-AIMS.

Outside the Indian reservations men are everywhere found driving a thrifty business in solling the last and best noticers of arms.

and the Commissioner recommends that existation be specially directed against such ales by Congress. Prohibiting, under severe senaity, the sale of both fire-arms and fixed amountition, and further legislation requiring on-civilized Indians to be disarrated, are the naly common-sense and practical methods of atting an end to this dangerous traffic.

THE PONCAS.

INDIAN MARRIAGES.

Among the other recommendations of the report is one for the enactment of a law to prevent polygany, and provide fr: legal marriages among the Indians. For this purpose it is proposed to make civil magistrates of Indian agents.

# A Plain Man.

The Woodward Avenue car going north at 11 o'clock 'yesterday forenoon overtook a man with a hand-trunk of ancient make walking in the middle of the street. He inquired if the car went to the railroad track, and then got aboard. There were several passengers in the car, and as he stood in the door he looked from one to the other and said " If I am intruding don't hesitate to tell me so. I like people who speak out, and I am used to plain talk."

No one objected and he took a ossed his legs and said to himself: "I'll bet they never built this car for less than fifty dollars! I'm glad the old roman isn't here. If she should see how it's fixed up she'd never let up on me till I tacked one to the house. never ride on a wood wagon again when can jog along in a chariot like this. It's got more windows than a bee-hive. and I wouldn't dare spit on the floor if

I was dying to spit!" As he made no move to pay his fare the driver rang the bell. "Got bells on here, eh?" mused the plain man. "Now who'd a-thought hey'd have gone to such an expense as Folks here in town are right the style, no matter what it costs!

The driver rang again and again, and seeing that it did no good he finally opened the door and said: You man in the corner there didn't pay your fare!"
"My fare! Why that's so! Hanged if I hadn't forgotten all about it! Were

you ringing that bell for me?" "That's too bad! Why didn't you en that door long ago and say to me 'Here, you old potato top, if you don't pass up your ducats I'll land you in the I'm a plain man, and I never get miffed at plain talk. Take the damage out of this half dollar!"-Detroit

of strawberries of some thirty varieties, reports to the Western Rural that the Charles Downing netted him more money than any other, "because the vines take care of themselves, do not mat on the ground along the rows so as to prevent (fair shipper), and of fair, not rich, flavor." Of Crescent the following is said "Largest fair berries three and a half inches round; brilliant color; best quality for table, and moderately firm where kept in narrow rows; vines the most productive of any known variety, blosfew days ago. The house was built by soms fertilize more completely were mustered the "Culpeper Minute every third or fourth row is planted with Wilsons or (which is better) Charles Downing."

> First drunkard-" Come along hon -you've drunk enough." Second drunkard-" No, I haven't. I may have drunk too much sometimes, but I've never drunk enough."

The Work of Congress.

[From the New York Sun.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- The Fortyixth Congress will reassemble on Monday, Dec. 1. There have been few changes in the composition of the House since the extra session adjourned. California, which was not represented in the House during the extra session, will have four Congressmen—three Republicans and one Democrat. The West-chester, N. Y., district, which was left withchester, N. Y., district, which was left with-out a Representative by the death of Alex. Smith, on the eve of his election, will here-after be represented by Waldo Hutchins, Dem., just elected. Senator Chandler's death left a vacancy in the representation of Michigan in the Senate which has been filled by the appointment of ex-Gov. Baldwin. The Committee on Privileges and Elec-tions of the Senate has under consideration the contexted case of Spofford against Keltions of the Senate has under consideration the contested case of Spofford against Kellogg, and charges of bribery against Senator Ingalls. The House Committee on Elections has several contested election cases before it. Among the number are: Bisbee against Hull of the Second District of Florida; Bradley against Slemmons of the Second District of Arkansas; Boynton against Loring of the Sixth District af Massachusetig; Donnelly against Washburn of the Third District of Minnesota; Holmes against Sapp of the Eighth District of Iowa; Wilson against Carpenter of the Ninth District of Iowa; McCabe against Orth, Ninth District of Indiana; Herbert against Acklin, Third District of Louisiana; O'Hara against Kitchen, Second District of North Carolina; Crane against Henkle, Fifth District of Maryland.

Congress has thus far directed but few Congress has thus far directed but few public investigations. The Committee of Vays and Means has begun an inquiry into ways and Means has begun an inquiry into the sugar traffic, with a view of readjusting the tariff on sugar. The Committee on Bank-ing and Currency has been instructed to in-vestigate the management of the receivers of the Ocean National Bank of New York and

the German National Bank of Chicago. The Select Committee, of which Hendrick B. Wright is Chairman, will report at the next session upon the causes which led to the re-cent depression of the labor market. Select committees of the House have under consideration the causes of introduction and best means to prevent the spread of epidemic dis-cases in the United States; the state of the law respecting ascertainment and declaration of result of Presidential elections; and the ventilation of the Hall of the House. The Committee on Expenditures in the State De-partment will continue the investigation of the case of Geo. F. Seward, Minister to China, who is accused of fraudulent dealings in his office. The Committee on Rules of the House will report a new code of rules for the parliamentary guidance of that body. The Committee on Agriculture will investigate the causes of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle. Senator Davis expects to re-port the results of his investigation into the reports, books, and accounts of the Treasury Department at the next session of Congress. The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Freedman's Bank has been at work all summer, and will be ready to report soon after Congress meets. The select committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Wallace is Chairman, has concluded its investigation of allocated francks in the Congressional

committee of the Senate, of which Mr. Wal-lace is Chairman, has concluded its investi-gation of alleged frauds in the Congressional election of 1878. A report on the subject may be expected soon after Congress meets. The removal of the northern Cheyenne Indi-ans, with the outrages attendant thereupon, has been investigated by a select committee of the Senate this summer, and a report will be made on the subject code, asset mostly of the Senate this summer, and a report will be made on the subject early next month. There were 3,134 bills and 120 joint resolu-tions introduced at the last session of Con-gress. Of this number 2,407 bills were in-troduced in the House, and 727 in the Sen-ate. Of the House bills 952 were in relation to public business, and the others were of a In the Senate, 314 public and 413 private

the senate, or phone and 12 phrase bills were introduced. Nine bills relating to the finances were introduced in the Senate. The most important of these were bills providing for free coinage; authorizing the payment of custom duties in legal-tender totes: authorizing Secretary Sherman to is sue \$10,000,000 of 4-per-cents for the payment of arrearages of pensions; to recoin trade dollars into standard silver dollars; for interchange of subsidiary silver coins and United States notes, and to authorize taxa-tion of United States legal-tender notes. Seventy-four bills relating to the coinage and currency were introduced in the House. Bills have been introduced for the following purposes: Requiring national banks to keep on hand ten per cent. of amount of notes issued them by the Treasury in coin; to abolish national banks; to repeal national tax on de-posits in savings banks; to coin silver dollars and fractions thereof upon the metric sys-tem; to convert gold now in the Treasury, or which may hereafter be received by it, in to silver, and to authorize the issue of certif-icates therefor; to prohibit funding of bond payable in Treasury notes into coin bonds notes: authorizing the issue of \$600,000,00 notes; authorizing the issue of \$200,000,000 of United States notes with which coin shall be purchased to redeem coin bonds; to provide for unlimited and free coinage of silver; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make all bonds hereafter sold payable, principal and interest, in gold, silver, or legal-tender notes; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out silver without discrimination; directing the issue without discrimination; directing the issue without discrimination; directing the issue of \$600,000,000 in greenbacks, to be paid out as Congress shall hereafter direct; to issue \$50,000,000 in fractional currency; to make the trade dollar a legal tender; to issue sil-ver coin certificates; to prevent the reduc-tion of national currency by fraudulently withdrawing legal-tender notes from circu-lation; directing the coinage of 4,000,000 silver dollars per month, instead of 2,000,000; requiring national bank reserves to be kept in gold and silver coin; prohibiting hoarding of money in the Treasury, and to prohibit the increase of the public debt; to make sub-sidiary coins a legal tender in sums not ex-

eeding \$20; to authorize a new metric gold oin for international use, known as the 'stella," and to authorize the coinage of a "stelia," and to authorize the coinage of a goloid metric dollar.

Among the Senate bills are 12 proposing to build public buildings in various parts of the country. There are 31 bills concerning the construction of railroads, and 13 bills relating to ocean steamship service; 11 bills concerning the practice of United States courts; 15 bills in relation to the public lands; 8 bills concerning the Indians; 1 bill proposing to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. Three bills to revive the Court of Commissions of Alabama Claims, and a proposition to restrict Chinese immigration, are among the measures referred to the Committees on

to restrict Chinese immigration, are among the measures referred to the Committees on Judiciary and Foreign Relations. Mr. Burnside has introduced a ponderous bill for the reorganization of the Army, Mr. McPherson is luterested in a bill to improve the system of transporting cattle. Mr. Pendleton made a speech at the last session in support of his scheme to seat Cabinet officers on the floor of the Senate and House.

Many bills introduced in the House are exactly similar to bills presented in the Senate. Business men are interested in a bill introduced by Fernando Wood to provide for the abolition of all bonds for duties on imported merchandise while the latter remains in the merchandise while the latter remains in the custody of the Government. Five bills to levy an income tax have been introduced in the House; 10 bills relating to pensions and bounties; 9 bills relating to the internal revenue; 13 bills proposing to help railroad corporations; a bill to change the time of the meeting of Congress to the first Monday in January in each year; bills proposing to errect 31 new public buildings in various cities and towns of the country; bills proposing to subsidize steamship lines, build canals, prohibit military interference at elecerchandise while the latter remains in the posing to subsidize steamship lines, build canals, prohibit military interference at elec-tions, to equip Arctic expeditions, for dis-tribution of the unexpended balance the of Geneva award, to reorganize the militia of the States, to establish a system of bankruptey proceedings, to organize a territorial form of government in the Indian Territory, and for hundreds of other purposes.

# Water in the Cars in India.

At the principal stations the native ssengers are served with water by a Brahmin, from whom, being of highest caste, all persons may take without defilement. He goes along the train with his brass vessels; a sudra, or lowcaste man, stoops, and in his open hands placed together and raised to the evel of his mouth, receives the precious liquid. The vessel of the Brahmin is not touched, else he would be defiled. A Brahmin asks water, and is served with it in the smaller vessels, from which he drinks, there being no defilement between Brahmin and Brahmin.

Some enemy of a Minnesota sawmil owner drove spikes into the logs, so that \$500 worth of saws were spoiled.

Postmaster-General Key's Annual Report.

The annual report of Postmaster-Gen as is made public to-day. Large portion matter of statis WASHINGTON, November 18.

Washington, November 18.
The annual report of Postmaster-General Key is made public to-day. Large portions of it are devoted to the presentation of statistical information already published in the abstracts of reports of his subordinate officers.

The Postmaster-General remows the recommendation contained in his hast report for the enactment of a law readjusting the compensation of railroads for carrying mail upon a basis of space, speed and frequency, supplemented by the weight of the mails carried. The railroad companies have as a general thing neglected to furnish statistics of receipts, expenditures, etc., as requested. The recomficulation is made that the appropriation to enable the Postmaster-General to obtain the proper facilities for the prompt trainsmission of mails by milroad be increased this year to \$40,000.

The cost of railway service on the 30th of June, 1879, was at the rate of \$9,682,5 0 per annum, an increase over the cost of the service during the preceding year of \$125,995. This increase does not, however, represent the actual rate of increase in the service, as account must be taken of a reduction of five per cent, in the rate of compensation from July 1, 1878, made under the act of June 17, 1878. The amount of this deduction is, in round numbers, \$400,000, making, with the \$125,995, an increase of \$255,995 for 1879 over 1875, being little less than 5.5 per cent. The general increase of business all over the country, and the reasonable certainty that the present prosperity will continue for some years, will require the aspropriation for the railway service for the next fiscal year to be increased to at least \$10,000,000, and the estimate is accordingly placed at that sum. The cestimate for the railway post-office car service for the next fiscal year to be increased to at least \$10,000,000, and the estimate is accordingly placed at that sum. The cestimate for the railway post-office car service for the present laws regulating the purease of the present laws regulating the purease of the pres

employes of the Railway Mail Service by the General Superintendent of that service.

THE "STAR" ROUTES.

General Key reports that the operation of the present laws regulating the Jucrease of compensation for increased speed and incresed frequency of service upon "star routes" di. e., all those whereon the mails are transported by horses and ordinary vehicles, results in great loss to the Government, and recommends legislation to enable him to retrench in this direction.

The estimates for "star" service the next fiscal year contemplate the continuance of the present efficient service in other States, and largely increased mail facilities in the States of Indiana. Ohio, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Nississippi and Alabama. The total amount asked for "star" service the next fiscal year is \$7.75.00. The estimates for inland mail service by steamboats is \$90.00.

FAST MAIL SERVICE.

The report continues: "The efforts of the Department to establish a fast mail service with Havana via Cedar Keys and Key West, in order to meet the demands of commerce, have failed for several years on account of the insufficiency of the compensation allowed by law for such service. If the Postmaster-General were authorized to contract for service between Havana and the United States ports mentioned at a sufficient rate of pay to secure the necessary speed and frequency, the commerce of the country would be greatly benefited. I believe that a general law should be passed authorizing contracts for carrying mails between the United States and the West Indian and South American ports in American-built steamers carrying American lags, at a fixed minimum and maximum price, the amount to be expended regulated by annual appropriations; or the service might be thrown open to competition, the same as the 'star' service. The adoption of such service by Congress would enable this country to control the profitable commerce with South America and the West Indies,

In regard to the use of mails by lottery con unies, the Postmaster-General suggests that ections 3,229 and 4,041. Revised Statutes, be amended by striking out the word "fraudu-lent" preceding the word "lottery" in each section, which will make the legislation more barmonious and effective. It would aid the Department in the execution of the intent of the law if the provision of Section 2,000 requir-ing the return to the writers of registered leb-ters addressed to such schemes were in terms communicate further the views of this Department upon the question. Whether an individual may forfeit his right to use the mails for legitimate purposes by voluntarily mingling such correspondence with prohibited matter so that the Department must carry both or neither is a question upon which additional legislation might render the purpose of the statute altogether unquestionable. The carriage by mail of newspapers containing lottery advertisements soliciting violations of the Postal laws renders the successful enforcement of the statute now in force still more difficult."

THE NEW POSTAGE RATES.

General Key reports that the law providing for a new classification of mail matter, and

for a new classification of mail matter, and adjusting the rates of postage thereov, passed at the last session of the Forty-fifth Congress, has given universal satisfaction.

PROTECTION TO FOSTMASTERS.

Under the heading of "Protection to Postmasters in person and property," the report says: "I desire respectfully to call your attention to the fact that there is no United States statute imposing a penalty on any one for assaulting or molesting a postmaster in the discharge of his official duties, as in the case of revenue officers, and I carnestly request that Congress be used to pass such a statute." statute imposing a penaity on any one for assaulting or molesting a postmaster in the discharge of his official duties, as in the case of revenue officers, and I carnestly request that Congress be urged to pass such a statute."

In connection with a suit recently decided against Postmaster James, of New York, for alleged infringement of letters-petent in the use of canceling stamps, General Key says an accounting in the case is now being taken; but as other postmasters are liable to be subjected to expense in the same manner, because these stamps have been in use at all the principal post-offices of the country for the last ten years, he desires to call attention to the fact that there is no provision of Federal law to secure "certificates of probable cause" to United States officials other than officials in cases of adverse judgments for acts done in their official capacity. "In the present instance Mr. James, as postmaster, uses the canceling stamps furnished by the Department. The Court adjudges him to have infringed a patent by such use. The judgment for damages is against him personally. In like cases the property of the Treasury officials is protected by law from levy. I submit that similar protection is due to all Government employes when acting in the line of their duty."

DUTIABLE MATTER, ETC.

The report recommends that the provision of Section 17 of the act of March 3, 1879, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General to adopt regulations for delivery to addresses in the United States of dutiable books, with the collection of customs duties thereon, be extended to embrace all articles of dutiable matter received in the mails from foreign countries.

The Postmaster-General recommends legis.

articles of dutiable matter received in the mails from foreign countries.

The Postmaster-General recommends legislation to enable the Department to adopt a general regulation of the Postal Union relative to the payment of limited indemnity for registered articles lost or destroyed in the postal service.

PAY OF CLERES.

The report goes on to say that "the increasing demands of the postal service call for a large increase in the appropriation for the payment of clerks in the post-offices. The estimate, \$3,650,000, for this item is greatly below the actual need for the service. I have so estimated, however, because I did not desire to increase the growing disparity between the revenues and the expenditures of the Department. To provide a less sum for the employment of clerks than I have estimated for will cripple the work of the post-offices, and in many instances delay the transmission of mails."

of mails."

THE FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

The free-delivery service is mentioned having obtained great success, but the Permaster-General remarks that with larger propriations more frequent deliveries con be secured, and such improvement he belief the letter-carriers' increased salaries author ized by the act of last February, and Congres is requested to supply it.

THE OTHER RECOMMENDATION

of interest made are, in brief, that Congress should provide at the next session for superseding at the earliest possible date the mailtocks now in use by others of new and improved patterns (for which purpose an estimate of \$150,000 is submitted); that the Public Printer be authorized to print a new edition of the codified Postal laws and regulations, to be sold to the public at cost; that authority be given to the Department to contract for the publication of a monthly Postal Guide for a term of five years.

beef, three of suct, five of apples, two pounds of seeded raisins, two of currants, washed and dried, one of citron, cut into slices, one ounce of ground einnamon, half-ounce each of ground cloves and allspice, two grated nutmegs, a teaspoonful each of salt and pepper, two pounds of white sugar; mix all together and moisten with a quart of Maderia wine and one of French brandy; having thoroughly mixed the whole, put it in a stone jar; cover with a brandy paper; tie up closely. Before making into pies add eider, bandy, and sugar to

A BEER contest was a feature of a glycerine, a few drops of other, and a charitable fair at Fort Wayne, Ind., drop of carbolic acid. Keep the ink in each purcha er of a glass voting for his a well stoppered bottle. - Sei

Chariton Courier.

ADVERTISING TERMS Administrator's Notice..... Stray Notice (of a single animal). Each additional animal..... and for in advance. Regular advertisements must be paid for in advance. Regular advertisements must be settled for the first of every month.

#### PITH AND POINT.

A MINCE PIE at bedtime is the short-"Pay as you go" is a good motto,

but the theaters make you pay as you Ir it wasn't for the weather there never would be any variety in a people's conversation.

MR. HALLECK, in his well known poem called "Bozzaris; or, The Night Before Thanksgiving Day," says:

An hour passed on—the Turkey woke;
That bright dream was his last;
He woke to die, 'mid-fire and snoke,
'Mid basting sposons and carver's stroke,
And bright blades flashing fast.
PROPESSOR—How dare you swear before me, sir? Freshman (triumphantly)
—How did I know you wanted to swear first? After the scene that ensued the freshman gathered himself up and si-lently stole away.—Amherst Student. WHO wouldn't rather be President that be right? Come, now, no shirking around. The salary of President is \$50,-000 per year; the salary of being right is all the way from \$15 per month down

to splitting wood for a cold dinner. Detroit Free Press. An Indiana gent has been scalped by Plaster falling from a ceiling.—Detroit Free Press. How the telegraph does mix things! We got it that an Indian agent was scalped by Plaster-falling from-a-ceiling. Thought it was a queer property of the pressure of the pr

name for an Indian .- Boston Post. THE melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year;
Of buckwheat cakes and scarlet rash,
And five cent lager beer.
Heaped in the hollows of the grove,
The autumn leaves lie dead,
And festivals and cabbages
Are fifteen cents a head.
The robin and the wren are flown,
And from the shribs the jay,
And by the fire the lonfer toasts
His shins the live-long day.
—New York Star.

JENNIE JUNE writes that "George

Francis Train has relinquished for year the use of meat, tea and coffee, and stimulants of all kinds, and lives a singularly pure and abstemious life, as stricty ascetie as any monk of old, only, instead of shutting himself up in a cell, he lives out of doors, in the free air of Heaven. He looks the picture of superb health, and says he enjoys a freedom from all ailments unknown to those who defile themselves with the ordinary brute methods of eating and living. His mind, however, is full of belief in impending disaster.'

#### USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC.

THE SPHYGMOPHONE.-At a recent meeting of the Medical Society of London, the oldest of the learned societies of medicine in England, Dr. Richardson brought before the meeting a new in strument he has designed, which bids fair to find a large field of use in diagnosing diseases of the circulatory system. It consists of an ingenious com the sigmograph, by which the beating of the pulse is graphically delineated on paper, the microphone, which magnifies sound, and the telephone, which so marvelously enhances the power of hearing; and its effect is to render the beating the pulse distinctly audible. The clock part of the sigmograph is replaced by a microphonic slide, the working power is a small bi-chromate battery, a sigmophone, then a rest for the wrist, and finally a Bell telephone. The principle is that when the pulse is working the needle a series of motions are made along the microphone slide instead of along paper, and the sounds then produced are communicated from the mi-crophone to the telephone. By modifying the battery power, the iniensity of the sounds can be increased so as to be heard 30 yards from the instrument or so disminished as to be quite inaudible to patient, and to require that the physician shall apply the telephone to his ear to be able to distinguish them. In its present stage of development, Dr. Richardson said the sphygmophone was not so applicable to the cardiac as to the wrist pulse, but he had almost arrived at an instrument which he anticipated would indicate failure of chest movement in particular parts of the chest. An experiment with the instrument was hen made, and the sound of the pulse beating at the wrist of one of the gentlemen present made audible with different degrees of intensity. Dr. Richexperience with the instrument in spe-cially indicating palpitation, aortic deficiency, increased and deficient arterial relaxation, partial intermittence, and anæmia, and his reasons for believing that its use would throw increased light on these derangements of the circulation.-London Standard.

THE NEW COPYING PROCESS .- This process consists in transferring to a pad or tablet, composed essentially of a gel-atinized solution of glue in glycerine, writings made on paper with a strong solution of one of the aniline dyes-vio let or blue being generally preferred-and from this obtaining duplicate copies of the original by simply pressing sheets of paper on the transfer. The andi of the copying is given briefly operandi of the copying is given one as follows: Write with a steel pen on ordinary writing paper; allow to dry; press the writing gently upon the tab-let, allow it to remain a minute, when the greater part of the ink will have been transferred to the gelatinous surface, and as soon as the paper has been removed the tablet is ready to take impressions from. Place ordinary writing paper upon the charged tablet, smoothng over with the hand, and immediatey remove the sheet, which will be found to bear a correct copy of the original writing; repeat with other sheets until the transferred ink becomes exhausted. Immediately after, wash the tablet with water and a sponge, let it dry, and it is ready again for use. With a tablet and ink prepared according to the following 50 good copies from one transfer have been obtained, and doubtless with care it would afford twice this number. The proportions for the pad or tablet are: Selatine, 1 ounce; glycerine, 6 1-4 fluid ounces. Cooper's gelatine and pure concentrated glycerine answer very well. Soak the gelatine over night in cold water, and in the morning pour off the water and add the swelled gelatine to the glycerine heated to about 200° Fah. over a salt-water bath. Continue the heating for several hours to expel as much of the water as possible, then pour the clear solution into a shallow pan or on a piece of cardboard placed on a level table and having its edge turned up about one-eighth of an inch all around to retain the mixture, and let it remain for six hours or more, protected from dust. Rub over the surface a sponge slightly moistened with water, and let it nearly dry before making the first transfer. The ink is prepared by dis-solving I ounce of aniline violet or blue (2 R B to 8 B) in 7 fluid ounces of bot water, and, on cooling, adding I onnce of wine spirit with one-fourth onnce of